

Easement

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET
U.S. 301 SOUTH CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Property Name: Linden
Survey No.: CH-48

Property Address 8530 Mitchell Road, La Plata vicinity, Charles County
Owner Name/Address Warren E. and Sarah L. Barley, P.O. Box 697, Waldorf MD 20604-0697
Year Built circa 1785, circa 1800, circa 1840

Description:

In 1976, Richard Rivoire, Restoration Consultant, completed a Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form and a National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Linden. Since that time, the house and two dependencies described in the forms have been restored. Two outbuildings on the site were not mentioned in the previous forms. A shed of uncertain date is located north of the house. The shed is constructed of vertical board and rests on brick piers. The front-gable roof is covered in corrugated metal. The shed has a batten door on the south elevation and shuttered window openings on the west and east elevations. A barn, probably dating to the twentieth century, is located at the north corner of Mitchell Road and the driveway. The barn is also constructed of vertical board with a corrugated-metal, gable roof. Hinged openings are located on the west, south and east elevations. A machine shed, open on the south side, extends from the south elevation of the barn.

National Register Evaluation:

Linden was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The Maryland Historical Trust has held an easement on the property since 1979.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register boundaries for Linden, as established in 1977, correspond to the boundaries defined for Charles County Tax Map 32, Parcel 161. The parcel is bounded on the south by Mitchell Road and an adjacent tax parcel, and on the west, north and east by adjacent tax parcels. The boundary encompasses 4.047 hectares (10 acres) and includes the house, two dependencies and shed. All resources are contributing. The Maryland Historical Trust easement includes an additional two parcels: Outlot A, consisting of 0.832 hectares (2.055 acres), and Lot 5, consisting of 0.506 hectares (1.251 acres), both part of the "Durham" subdivision of Parcel 169. Outlot A contains the barn. The land within the easement boundary totals 5.385 hectares (13.306 acres).

MHT CONCURRENCE:

Eligibility ☐ recommended ☐ not recommended

Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____



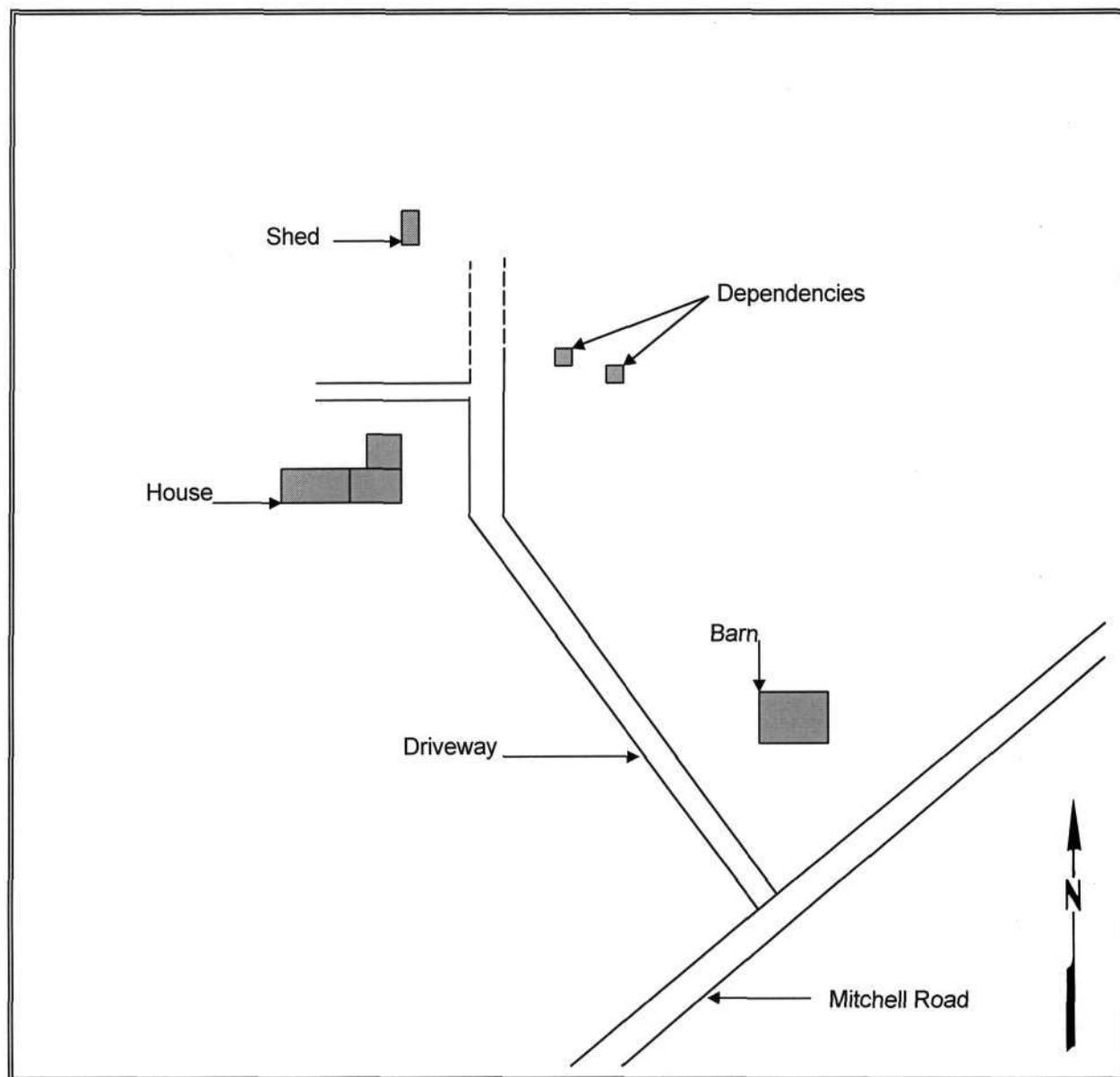
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

Reviewer, NR program

Date

Property Address 8530 Mitchell Road, La Plata vicinity, Charles County
Owner Name/Address Warren E. and Sarah L. Barley, P.O. Box 697, Waldorf MD 20604-0697
Year Built circa 1785, circa 1800, circa 1840

Resource Sketch Map:



January 1999

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET
U.S. 301 SOUTH CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION STUDY

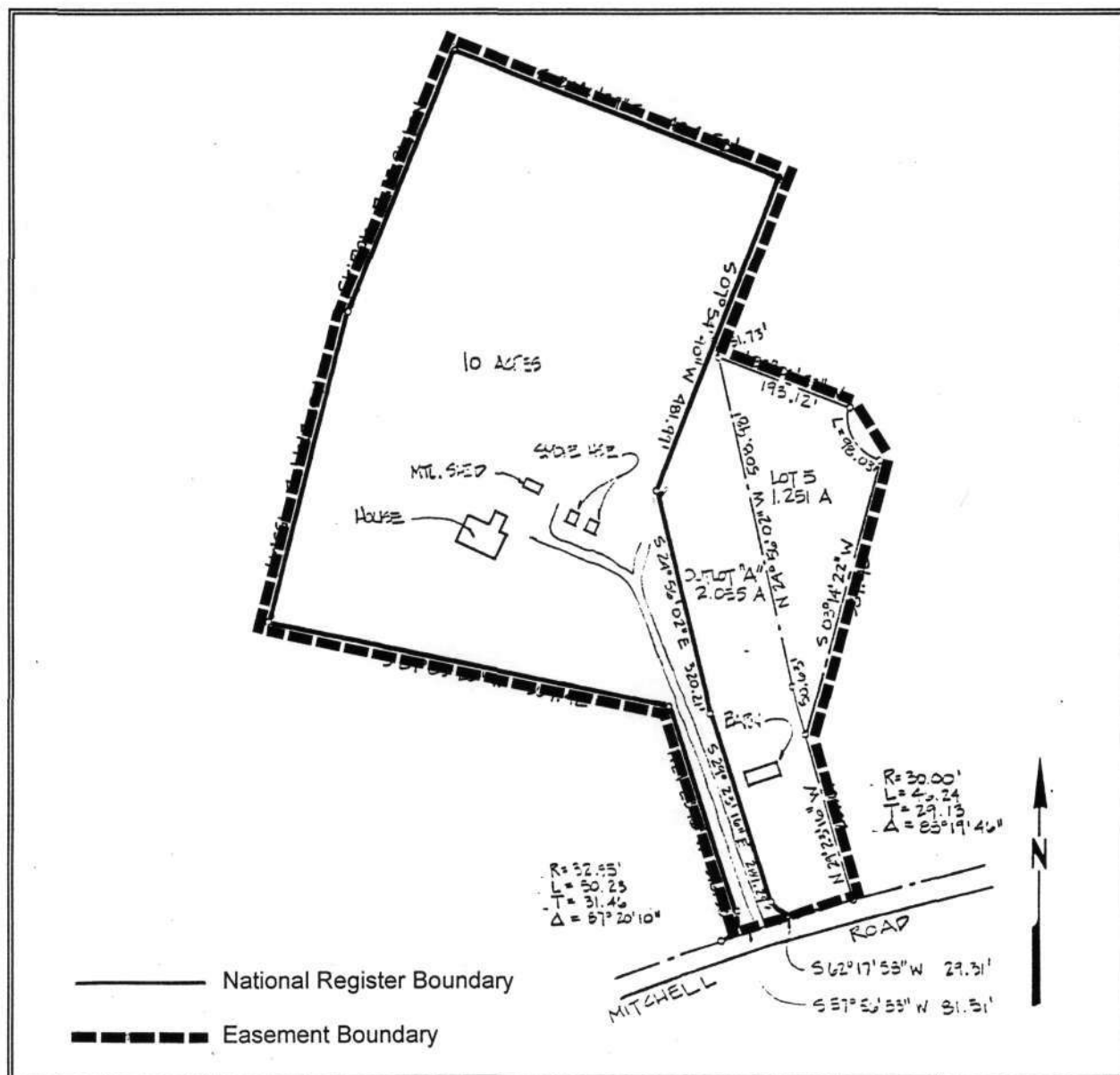
Property Name: Linden
Survey No.: CH-48

Property Address 8530 Mitchell Road, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

Owner Name/Address Warren E. and Sarah L. Barley, P.O. Box 697, Waldorf MD 20604-0697

Year Built circa 1785, circa 1800, circa 1840

National Register Boundary Map and Maryland Historical Trust Easement Map:



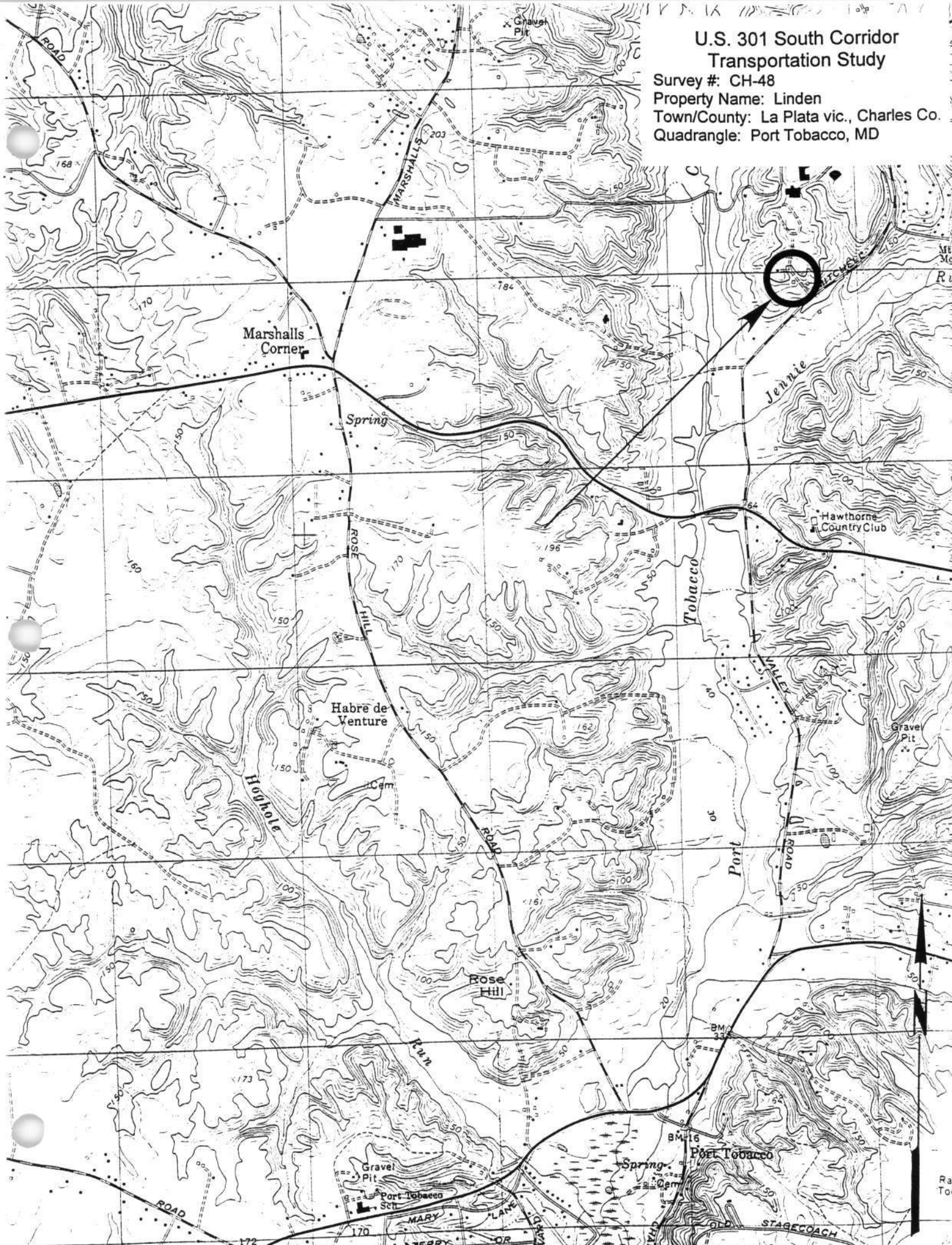
U.S. 301 South Corridor
Transportation Study

Survey #: CH-48

Property Name: Linden

Town/County: La Plata vic., Charles Co.

Quadrangle: Port Tobacco, MD





1) CH-48E

2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD

3) CHARLES Co, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) MAIN HOUSE - SE CORNER - VIEW NW

8) 1 of 10



- 1) CH-48E
- 2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD
- 3) CHARLES CO, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) MAIN HOUSE, SW CORNER - VIEW NE
- 8) 2 of 10



1) CH-48 E

2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD

3) CHARLES CO, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) MAIN HOUSE, NW CORNER - VIEW SE

8) 3 of 10



1) CH-48E

2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD

3) CHARLES CO, MD

4) JUNE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) MAIN HOUSE, NE CORNER - View SW

8) 4 of 10



DCH-48E

2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD

3) CHARLES CO, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) 2 DEPENDENCIES - VIEW NE

8) 5 of 10



- 1) CH-48E
- 2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD
- 3) CHARLES CO, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 199
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) 2 DEPENDENCIES - VIEW SW
- 8) 6 of 10



DCH-48E

2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD

3) CHARLES Co, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) SHED- VIEW NE

8) 17 of 10



- 1) CH- 48E
- 2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD
- 3) CHARLES CO, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) SHED - VIEW SW
- 8) 8 of 10



- 1) CH-48E
- 2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD
- 3) CHARLES Co, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) BARN - VIEW NW
- 8) 9 of 10



- 1) CH-48E
- 2) LINDEN, 8530 MITCHELL RD.
- 3) CHARLES CO, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD-SHPO
- 7) BARN- VIEW NE
- 8) 10 of 10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Linden; Durham; Durham Freehold

AND/OR COMMON

Linden (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

On Durham Court,
Approximately 8/10 mile north of intersection of
Maryland Route 225 and Mitchell Road

CITY, TOWN

Port Tobacco

☒ VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

CODE

COUNTY

Charles

CODE

017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Warren E. Barley

STREET & NUMBER

Barley Mortgage Co., Inc., P.O. Box 697

CITY, TOWN

Waldorf

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 20601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Charles County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Charles Street

CITY, TOWN

La Plata

STATE

Maryland 20646

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CN-48

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☐ DETERIORATED☐ GOOD☐ RUINS☒ FAIR☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED

DATE _____

being restored

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on the crest of a hill and commanding a superb view of the Port Tobacco Valley, Linden is a rambling frame house embodying many traditional characteristics of Tidewater architecture. Its present plan consists of three parts: a two-and-one-half-story main block, a one-and-one-half-story east wing, and a one-story kitchen wing positioned at a right angle to the main house. Prominent exterior features include four chimneys and a one-story porch extending across the south front and east end. The house as it exists today, reflects five known phases of development, exclusive of miscellaneous minor alterations and several additions about which little is known.

The first stage of Linden was begun early in the 1780's. A one-story house containing two ground floor rooms positioned back to back, two small attic chambers and a double outside chimney joined at the base by a shed-roofed pent, it was a house type that attained great popularity in the Southern Maryland region during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Mt. Pleasant and the Trinity Lake House, also in Charles County, both built circa 1790, are but two examples remarkably similar in plan and appearance.

This first stage of Linden has experienced numerous alterations, including the removal of most of its first floor woodwork, the front door, exterior sheathing, corner stair and the chimney pent. Nevertheless, sufficient evidence of its initial appearance remains to facilitate a reasonably accurate restoration.

It has been determined that the house was built with a three-bay facade, and that the door was centered between two narrow windows of nine-over-nine sash. In other similar examples the rear elevation was a mirror image of the front; at Linden, however, a later addition against this elevation obliterated any obvious trace of its appearance. Since the west end of the house was later extended, its early details have also been camouflaged. The two east end chimneys are, however, contemporary with this first stage. Characteristic of eighteenth century chimney architecture in Southern Maryland, they were formerly joined at the first floor level by a pent (chimney closet). When a one-story addition was subsequently made to this end of the house, the pent was removed.

Both first floor rooms had beaded baseboards and fairly simple two-piece chair rails (the chair rail still remains in the north room but was removed from the south room; however, a "shadow" of that in the latter room still remains). In addition to three paneled doors that retain their rim locks and wrought hinges, there is a very fine mantel in the south room of attractive proportions embellished by gougework and reeding. The configuration of the attic rooms repeats that of the first floor, with the north room

See continuation sheet #1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Linden
Port Tobacco
Maryland

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

somewhat shorter to accommodate the stair that was formerly located in the northwest corner.

In about 1800 the house was enlarged by the addition of a hall on the west end, and a shed-roofed room and a porch on the north, rear side. Concurrent with the additions was the removal of the front door and the installation of a new door opening into the hall; the earlier windows, however, were retained. Other alterations included the resheathing of the exterior with random width beaded boards (some of which remain today), the reshingling of the roof and the addition of two pedimented dormers on both roof slopes.

Since the present stair, which rises on the northwest corner of the hall, possesses a combination of features datable to both phases, it is possible that the earlier stair was retained after the hall was added, but was removed and the present stair built a few years later. Documented changes to the first floor interior include the introduction of two doors opening into the hall from the two east rooms, and the covering over a window and door on the north elevation. A remaining north window, the one closest to the east end, was enlarged to provide a door into the rear shed room.

Many questions exist concerning the attic level. There is some evidence to suggest that the area above the new hall was divided into two bedchambers, supplementing the two already existing. If this were true then the theory that the original stair was retained after the circa 1800 additions were made seems more plausible. It is known that the man credited with the circa 1800 renovations had a large and growing family and would probably have found the need for more than two bedrooms.

In the late 1830's the house was again enlarged, attaining its present basic plan. This addition, with four nine-over-nine windows and a dentiled cornice on both the front and rear elevations, and two end chimneys, doubled the house in size. It contains two commodious first floor rooms connected by a double leafed door, two second floor bedrooms, and two small bedrooms and a short narrow hall in the attic. It is conjectured that when the addition was made the partition dividing the two bedrooms over the hall was removed and the area opened into a large hall with a small chamber on the north

See continuation sheet #2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMLinden
Port Tobacco
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

side. An open-string stair was built along the east wall of the hall to give access to the supra attic, later plastered to provide a hall to the attic chambers of the new two-and-one-half story addition. Throughout the addition the woodwork, particularly the mantels, is of very simple styling.

The exterior walls of the addition, like the earlier part, were sheathed with random width beaded clapboards. Two chimneys, each providing first and second floor fireplaces, were built against the west end and a one-story porch with turned tapered posts and balustrade (later removed) was built across the full width of the front. The gable roof, sheathed with butt end shingles, had a single pedimented dormer on its front slope.

Between the time that this addition was made and the first decade of the twentieth century several other alterations and additions were made. Those of which there is evidence include a one- or one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed frame wing on the west end of the largest section and a second wing of similar dimensions on the east end. The only evidence of their former existence is the imprint of the roof flashings on the chimneys they covered. Both of these additions are believed to have been removed before 1910.

Other alterations include the removal of the circa 1800 front door and its replacement with a door and window. A door was also added on the east end, probably to provide access to the former nineteenth century east wing. The replacement of the pent door by a window, the introduction of a window on the east end near the northeast corner, the removal and replacement of the mantel in the north first floor room of the original house, and the addition of the existing north kitchen wing are other changes known to have occurred.

The restoration of Linden, which had been tenanted for nearly half a century, commenced in the fall of 1976. Although the house was examined to determine its physical history, the restoration process will reveal additional evidence documenting its evolutionary changes. Current plans call for a restoration to its overall exterior appearance of circa 1840. The interior rooms of the original house

See continuation sheet #3

CH-48

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Linden
Port Tobacco
Maryland

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

DESCRIPTION (continued)

and the circa 1800 hall, however, will be restored as closely as possible to their initial appearance.

In addition to the main house, which is shaded by two large linden trees and several magnificent boxwoods, there are two gable-roofed dependencies, currently used for storage and in an advanced state of deterioration. Both are set close to each other not far from the east end of the house and date from about 1825.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

CN-48

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

1. Henry Barnes

2. Horatio Clagett

3. Walter Mitchell

SPECIFIC DATES c.1783;c.1800;c.1838

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Linden is one of the few houses in Charles County to display a clearly discernable and logical process of development, from that of a modest two-room house to a larger and more formal center hall, four room plan. The earliest section is of particular importance as one of the few essentially intact survivals of a once extremely popular house type.

The land Linden is situated on is made up of three contiguous tracts historically known as "Durham," "Barbadoes" and "Beech Neck." It was on part of Durham that the house was built.

Durham was patented in 1666 to Walter Beane and included 750 acres and him for transporting himself, his wife and daughter, and others into the province of Maryland.

Walter Beane arrived in Virginia from England as early as 1637 and shortly thereafter settled in Maryland near the Wicomico River in southeastern Charles County. He was a relatively affluent colonist who quickly rose to social and political prominence. He was, with Governor William Stone, one of the first practicing Presbyterians in the colonies and one of his daughters, Edith, married the Reverend Mathew Hill, successor of Reverend Frances Doughty, under whom the Charles County Presbyterians first organized in 1659.

Walter Beane died in 1670 leaving extensive real estate and personal property. To his youngest daughter, Elinor, he bequeathed Durham. Since Elinor was an infant at the time of her father's death he directed that the patent be held in trust by her mother until she came of age or married. It was, however, an inheritance that was to be embroiled in controversy and litigation for many years afterward.

Within three years of Walter's death, Charles Calvert, then Lord Proprietor of the province of Maryland, acting through the High Court of the Chancery, issued a scire facias claiming that the 750 acres of Durham was erroneously laid out within the bonds of Panguiah Manor, several thousand acres reserved exclusively for the use of the Lords Proprietor. The document demanded that the widow and heir show cause why the property should not be vacated and returned to the Proprietor. Apparently intimidated by this sudden and evidently inarguable action, the widow surrendered the property without question. However, in the name of her

CH-48

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Linden
Port Tobacco,
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

DESCRIPTION (continued)

daughter, she petitioned the Proprietor for a second grant of 400 acres to replace the reclaimed land, which was accordingly done. Although contiguous to the earlier grant, it was surveyed on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek, outside the west boundary of Panguiah Manor.

The relinquishment of the property remained uncontested by the Beanes until 1705. By this year Elinor had married John Beale and had a son named Richard. John Beale apparently discovered that the action against the Beanes resulting in the loss of the original 750 acres was illegal and requested a review of the case. Unfortunately, his plea was brought before the same members of the Chancery Court who had issued the 1673 decree and they refused to reverse their opinion. John Beale was, however, a patient man. In 1719, following Elinor's death, he renewed his arguments, this time before the Maryland General Assembly. They agreed to review the case and in so doing discovered that the bounds of Panguiah Manor were set after the original grant to Durham was made. They then decreed that the 1673 judgment against the Beanes was illegal and unjust and returned the original 750 acres, plus the 400-acre later grant, to Elinor's heirs. Nevertheless, the case was still being contested as late as 1724 for in that year the General Assembly changed the award to include only the original 750 acres.

John Beale, after selling nearly half the acreage to Dr. Daniel Jenifer in 1726, deeded to his son, John Beale, Jr., the remaining property, referred to as the dwelling plantation of John Beale, Sr. John Beale, Jr. died sometime before 1783 leaving each of his three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Eleanor, a one-third interest in the property. The one-third share that included the present house site was bequeathed to Elizabeth Beale, who by 1783 had married Henry Barnes, a wealthy Port Tobacco merchant.

In the 1783 tax assessment for Port Tobacco Hundred, Henry Barnes is listed as the owner of 150 acres of Durham improved by a "small unfinished dwelling house and new kitchen." The dwelling house referred to is believed to be the earliest or east half of the existing house. Barnes maintained a somewhat grander residence in nearby Port Tobacco (then the county seat and two miles south of Linden), but the close proximity of the town to low lying swampy areas made it rather unhealthy during the hot summer months. Since the earliest part of the present house is not the type of residence a man of Barnes' wealth and stature would have maintained but yet is too refined for an overseer's or tenant house, it is believed that he built Linden as a summer residence, con- See continuation sheet #5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Linden
Port Tobacco
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

DESCRIPTION (continued)

venient to town but a safe distance from the pestilence ridden swamps.

Elizabeth (Beale) Barnes died shortly after her husband, in or about 1790, devising part of her estate, including here one-third part of Durham, to her son, John Beale Barnes. He in turn sold his right of inheritance to Durham to his two sisters, Mary, wife of Samuel Hawkins, and Catherine, wife of Horatio Clagett. In an 1808 property settlement between Mary Hawkins and Catherine Clagett, Horatio and Catherine Clagett became the sole owners of the 150 acres of Durham.

Horatio Clagett was a relatively prosperous merchant and politician, although he did not attain the same level of affluence as his father-in-law. He and his wife, after enlarging the house at Durham, made it their home until about 1818 when they moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where Horatio assumed proprietorship of several hostleries, including Gadsby's Tavern, today one of Alexandria's most famous landmarks.

The Clagetts maintained ownership of Linden until 1838 when they deeded the property to Walter Hanson Jenifer Mitchell, a prominent Charles County attorney who was closely related to the Beales and Barnes through both his mother and his wife. Mitchell moved into Linden and made extensive alterations and improvements, including the addition of the two-and-one-half story section and the front porch.

Walter Mitchell was undoubtedly one of the most politically influential and socially prominent men in Southern Maryland during the mid-19th century. A graduate of Yale College, he at one time ran for Governor of Maryland, an office he missed by only one vote. In the years preceding the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Southern cause. Southern Maryland, which throughout the conflict remained overwhelmingly pro-South, was continuously occupied by Federal troops. It is recorded that at one time Linden had 7,000 troops bivouacked on the property. A diary kept by one of Walter Mitchell's daughters for a period of several months in 1863 vividly recounts the ransacking of the farm, the occupation of the house by officers and how the family was forced to live in the attic.

At Walter Mitchell's death he divided his extensive real estate holdings among his two sons and three daughters. To his eldest son Hugh he bequeathed Linden. Hugh Mitchell died in 1899, leaving Linden to his son

See continuation sheet #6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CH-48

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Linden
Port Tobacco
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Hugh Mitchell, Jr. At the death of Hugh Mitchell, Jr. in 1950, his son, Hugh Mitchell, III became owner. It was from him that the present owners acquired the house and ten acres in 1976, thus ending a three hundred ten year chain of ownership by the same family.

Linden is one of the very few properties in Maryland that has remained in the same family for such an extensive period of time. It has been owned and lived in by some of Charles County's most illustrious personalities, each of whom left evidence of his tenure of ownership, if not physically then historically. The house itself, showing a very interesting process of development, makes a significant contribution to the study of regional architecture. Its restoration will preserve it as an appropriate monument to three hundred years of Southern Maryland's social, religious, economic, political and architectural history, undeniably a valuable asset to both Charles County and the State of Maryland.

CH-48

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

CODE

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE _____

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

(301) 870-3318

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Maryland 20646

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

LOCAL _____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Linden
Charles County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 7

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. History of Charles County, Maryland.
La Plata, Maryland, 1958. (pp. 30-37)

Newman, Harry Wright. The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate.
Washington, D.C.: Private, 1961. (pp. 172-174)

Skordas, Gust. The Early Settlers of Maryland. Baltimore: The
Geneological Publishing Company, 1968. (p. 32)

Commissioners' Records, Land Records and Probate Records, Charles
County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

1783 Tax Assessment Records, Patents, Probate and Provincial
Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 0900485204

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common LINDEN (preferred)

2. Locationstreet & number Approximately 8/10 mi. north of intersection of Md. 225 — not for publication
and Mitchell Roadcity, town Port Tobacco ☒ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Charles

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)name Mr. Warren E. Barley
Barley Mortgage Co.

street & number P. O. Box 697 telephone no.: 843-6262

city, town Waldorf state and zip code Maryland 20601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charles County Courthouse liber

street & number Charles Street folio

city, town La Plata state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CH-48

Condition

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

being restored

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site

☐ moved

date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Situated on the crest of a hill and commanding a superb view of the Port Tobacco Valley, Linden is a rambling frame house embodying many traditional characteristics of Tidewater architecture. Its present plan consists of three parts; a two and one-half story main block, a one and one-half story east wing, and a one-story kitchen wing positioned at a right angle to the main house. Prominent exterior features include four chimneys and a one-story porch extending across the south front and east end. The house as it exists today, reflects five known phases of development, exclusive of miscellaneous minor alterations and several additions about which little is known.

The first stage of Linden was begun early in the 1780s. A one-story house containing two ground floor rooms positioned back to back, two small attic chambers and a double outside chimney joined at the base by a shed-roofed pent, it was a house type that attained great popularity in the Southern Maryland region during the last quarter of the 18th century. Mt. Pleasant and the Trinity Lake House, also in Charles County, both built c. 1790, are but two examples remarkably similar in plan and appearance.

This first stage of Linden has experienced numerous alterations, including the removal of most of its first floor woodwork, the front door, exterior sheathing, corner stair and the chimney pent. Nevertheless, sufficient evidence of its initial appearance remains to facilitate a reasonably accurate restoration.

It has been determined that the house was built with a three-bay facade, and that the door was centered between two narrow windows of nine-over-nine sash. In other similar examples the rear elevation was a mirror image of the front; at Linden, however, a later addition against this elevation obliterated any obvious trace of its appearance. Since the west end of the house was later extended, its early details have also been camouflaged. The two east end chimneys are, however, contemporary with this first stage. Characteristic of 18th century chimney architecture in Southern Maryland, they were formerly joined at the first floor level by a pent (chimney closet). When a one-story addition was subsequently made to this end of the house, the pent was removed.

Both first floor rooms had beaded baseboards and fairly simple two piece chair rails (the chair rail still remains in the north room but was removed from the south room; however, a "shadow" of that in the latter room still remains). In addition to three paneled doors that retain their rim locks and wrought hinges, there is a very fine mantel in the south room of attractive proportions and embellished by gougework and reeding. The configuration of the attic rooms repeats that of the first floor, with the north room somewhat shorter to accommodate the stair that was formerly located in the northwest corner.

In about 1800 the house was enlarged by the addition of a hall on the west end, and a shed-roofed room and a porch on the north, rear side. Concurrent with the additions was the removal of the front door and the installation of a new door opening into the hall; the earlier windows, however, were retained. Other alterations include the re-sheathing of the exterior with random width beaded boards (some of which remain today), the reshingling of the roof and the addition of two pedimented dormers on both roof slopes.

See continuation sheet #1

8. Significance

Survey No. CH-48

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1783; c. 1800; c. 1838 **Builder/Architect** 1) Henry Barnes; 2) Horatio Clagett

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D 3) Walter Mitchell
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Linden is one of the few houses in Charles County to display a clearly discernable and logical process of development, from that of a modest two-room house to a larger and more formal center hall, four room plan. The earliest section is of particular importance as one of the few essentially intact survivals of a once extremely popular house type.

The land Linden is situated on is made up of three contiguous tracts historically known as "Durham, "Barbadoes" and "Beech Neck". It was on part of Durham that the house was built.

Durham was patented in 1666 to Walter Beane and included 750 acres paid him for transporting himself, his wife and daughter, and others into the province of Maryland.

Walter Beane arrived in Virginia from England as early as 1637 and shortly thereafter settled in Maryland near the Wicomico River in southeastern Charles County. He was a relatively affluent colonist who quickly rose to social and political prominence. He was, with Governor William Stone, one of the first practicing Presbyterians in the colonies and one of his daughters, Edith, married the Reverend Mathew Hill, successor to Reverend Francis Doughty, under whom the Charles County Presbyterians first organized in 1659.

Walter Beane died in 1670 leaving extensive real estate and personal property. To his youngest daughter, Elinor, he bequeathed Durham. Since Elinor was an infant at the time of her father's death he directed that the patent be held in trust by her mother until she came of age or married. It was, however, an inheritance that was to be embroiled in controversy and litigation for many years afterward.

Within three years of Walter's death, Charles Calvert, then Lord Proprietor of the province of Maryland, acting through the High Court of the Chancery, issued a scire facias claiming that the 750 acres of Durham was erroneously laid out within the bounds of Panguiah Manor, several thousand acres reserved exclusively for the use of the Lords Proprietor. The document demanded that the widow and heir show cause why the property should not be vacated and returned to the Proprietor. Apparently intimidated by this sudden and evidently inarguable action, the widow surrendered the property without question. However, in the name of her daughter, she petitioned the Proprietor for a second grant of 400 acres to replace the reclaimed land, which was accordingly

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CH-48

SEE ATTACHED

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

D	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

E	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

F	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

G	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

H	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
---	---	---	---

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Richard Rivoire, Restoration Consultant

organization _____ date December 1976

street & number Steffans Building, 317 Charles St. telephone 870-3318

city or town La Plata state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

Since the present stair, which rises on the northwest corner of the hall, possesses a combination of features datable to both phases, it is possible that the earlier stair was retained after the hall was added, but was removed and the present stair built a few years later. Documented changes to the first floor interior include the introduction of two doors opening into the hall from the two east rooms, and the covering over of a window and door on the north elevation. A remaining north window, the one closest to the east end, was enlarged to provide a door into the rear shed room.

Many questions exist concerning the attic level. There is some evidence to suggest that the area above the new hall was divided into two bedchambers, supplementing the two already existing. If this were true then the theory that the original stair was retained after the c. 1800 additions were made seems more plausible. It is known that the man credited with the c. 1800 renovations had a large and growing family and would probably have found the need for more than two bedrooms.

In the late 1830s the house was again enlarged, attaining its present basic plan. This addition, with four nine-over-nine windows and a dentiled cornice on both the front and rear elevations, and two end chimneys, doubled the house in size. It contains two commodious first floor rooms connected by a double leafed door, two second floor bedrooms, and two small bedrooms and a short narrow hall in the attic. It is conjectured that when the addition was made the partition dividing the two bedrooms over the hall was removed and the area opened into a large hall with a small chamber on the north side. An open-string stair was built along the east wall of the hall to give access to the supra attic, later plastered to provide a hall to the attic chambers of the new two and one-half story addition. Throughout the addition the woodwork, particularly the mantels, is of very simple styling.

The exterior walls of the addition, like the earlier part, were sheathed with random width beaded clapboards. Two chimneys, each providing first and second floor fireplaces, were built against the west end and a one-story porch with turned tapered posts and balustrade (later removed) was built across the full width of the front. The Gable roof, sheathed with butt end shingles, had a single pedimented dormer on its front slope.

Between the time that this addition was made and the first decade of the twentieth century several other alterations and additions were made. Those of which there is evidence include a one or one and one-half story, gable roofed frame wing on the west end of the largest section and a second wing of similar dimensions on the east end. The only evidence of their former existence is the imprint of the roof flashings on the chimneys they covered. Both of these additions are believed to have been removed before 1910.

Other alterations include the removal of the c. 1800 front door and its replacement with a door and window. A door was also added on the east end, probably to provide access to the former 19th century east wing. The replacement of the pent door by a window, the introduction of a window on the east end near the northeast corner, the removal and replacement of the mantel in the north first floor room of the original house, and the addition of the existing north kitchen wing are other changes known to have occurred.

CH-48
LINDEN

Charles County

Item 7 - Description

Continuation Sheet #2

The restoration of Linden, which had been tenanted for nearly half a century, commenced in the fall of 1976. Although the house was examined to determine its physical history, the restoration process will reveal additional evidence documenting its evolutionary changes. Current plans call for a restoration to its overall exterior appearance of c. 1840. The interior rooms of the original house and the c. 1800 hall, however, will be restored as closely as possible to their initial appearance.

In addition to the main house, which is shaded by two large linden trees and several magnificent boxwoods, there are two gable roofed dependencies, currently used for storage and in an advanced state of deterioration. Both are set close to each other not far from the east end of the house and date from about 1825.

done. Although contiguous to the earlier grant, it was surveyed on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek, outside the west boundary of Panguiah Manor.

The relinquishment of the property remained uncontested by the Beanes until 1705. By this year Elinor had married John Beale and had a son named Richard. John Beale apparently discovered that the action against the Beanes resulting in the loss of the original 750 acres was illegal and requested a review of the case. Unfortunately, his plea was brought before the same members of the Chancery Court who had issued the 1673 decree and they refused to reverse their opinion. John Beale was, however, a patient man. In 1719, following Elinor's death, he renewed his arguments, this time before the Maryland General Assembly. They agreed to review the case and in so doing discovered that the bounds of Panguiah Manor were set after the original grant to Durham was made. They then decreed that the 1673 judgment against the Beanes was illegal and unjust and returned the original 750 acres, plus the 400-acre later grant, to Elinor's heirs. Nevertheless, the case was still being contested as late as 1724 for in that year the General Assembly changed the award to include only the original 750 acres.

John Beale, after selling nearly half the acreage to Dr. Daniel Jenifer in 1726, deeded to his son, John Beale, Jr., the remaining property, referred to as the dwelling plantation of John Beale, Sr. John Beale, Jr. died sometime before 1783 leaving each of his three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Eleanor, a one-third interest in the property. The one-third share that included the present house site was bequeathed to Elizabeth Beale, who by 1783 had married Henry Barnes, a wealthy Port Tobacco merchant.

In the 1783 tax assessment for Port Tobacco Hundred, Henry Barnes is listed as the owner of 150 acres of Durham improved by a "small unfinished dwelling house and new kitchen". The dwelling house referred to is believed to be the earliest or east half of the existing house. Barnes maintained a somewhat grander residence in nearby Port Tobacco (then the county seat and two miles south of Linden), but the close proximity of the town to low lying swampy areas made it rather unhealthy during the hot summer months. Since the earliest part of the present house is not the type of residence a man of Barnes' wealth and stature would have maintained, but yet is too refined for an overseer's or tenant house, it is believed that he built Linden as a summer residence, convenient to town but a safe distance from the pestilence ridden swamps.

Elizabeth (Beale) Barnes died shortly after her husband, in or about 1790, devising part of her estate, including her one-third part of Durham, to her son, John Beale Barnes. He in turn sold his right of inheritance to Durham to his two sisters, Mary, wife of Samuel Hawkins, and Catherine, wife of Horatio Clagett. In an 1808 property settlement between Mary Hawkins and Catherine Clagett, Horatio and Catherine Clagett became the sole owners of the 150 acres of Durham.

Horatio Clagett was a relatively prosperous merchant and politician, although he did not attain the same level of affluence as his father-in-law. He and his wife, after enlarging the house at Durham, made it their home until about 1818 when they moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where Horatio assumed proprietorship of several hostleries, including Gadsby's Tavern, today one of Alexandria's most famous landmarks.

The Clagetts maintained ownership of Linden until 1838 when they deeded the property to Walter Hanson Jenifer Mitchell, a prominent Charles County attorney who was closely related to the Beales and Barnes through both his mother and his wife. Mitchell

moved into Linden and made extensive alterations and improvements, including the addition of the two and one-half story section and the front porch.

Walter Mitchell was undoubtedly one of the most politically influential and socially prominent men in Southern Maryland during the mid 19th century. A graduate of Yale College, he at one time ran for Governor of Maryland, an office he missed by only one vote. In the years preceding the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Southern cause. Southern Maryland, which throughout the conflict remained overwhelmingly pro-South, was continuously occupied by Federal troops. It is recorded that at one time Linden had 7,000 troops bivouacked on the property. A diary kept by one of Walter Mitchell's daughters for a period of several months in 1863 vividly recounts the ransacking of the farm, the occupation of the house by officers and how the family was forced to live in the attic.

At Walter Mitchell's death he divided his extensive real estate holdings among his two sons and three daughters. To his eldest son Hugh he bequeathed Linden. Hugh Mitchell died in 1899, leaving Linden to his son, Hugh Mitchell, Jr. At the death of Hugh Mitchell, Jr., in 1950, his son, Hugh Mitchell III became owner. It was from him that the present owners acquired the house and ten acres in 1976, thus ending a 300-year chain of ownership by the same family.

Linden is one of the very few properties in Maryland that has remained in the same family for such an extensive period of time. It has been owned and lived in by some of Charles County's most illustrious personalities, each of whom left evidence of his tenure of ownership, if not physically then historically. The house itself, showing a very interesting process of development, makes a significant contribution to the study of regional architecture. Its restoration will preserve it as an appropriate monument to three hundred years of Southern Maryland's social, religious, economic, political and architectural history, undeniably a valuable asset to both Charles County and the State of Maryland.

CH-48
LINDEN

Charles County

Item #9 - Bibliography

Continuation Sheet #5

1. Klapthor, Margaret Brown: History of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata, Maryland: 1958. pp. 36-37.
2. Newman, Harry Wright: The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate. Washington, D.C: Private. 1961. pp. 172-174.
3. Skordas, Gust: The Early Settlers of Maryland. Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Company. 1968. p. 32.
4. Commissioner's Records, Land Records and Register of Wills Office, Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.
5. 1783 Tax Assessments, Patents, Probate and Provincial Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

manic was probably made at the site and dates from the circa 1810 renovation.



Circa 1840
(Walter Mitchell)

Circa 1810
(Horatio Clagett)

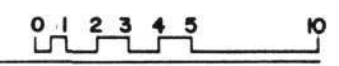
Circa 1783
(Henry Barnes)

Linden

CH-48

SOUTH ELEVATION

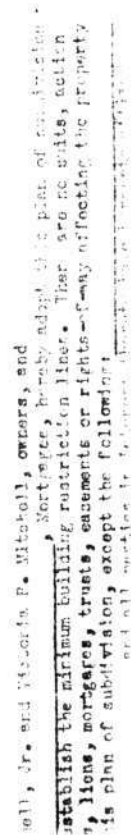
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

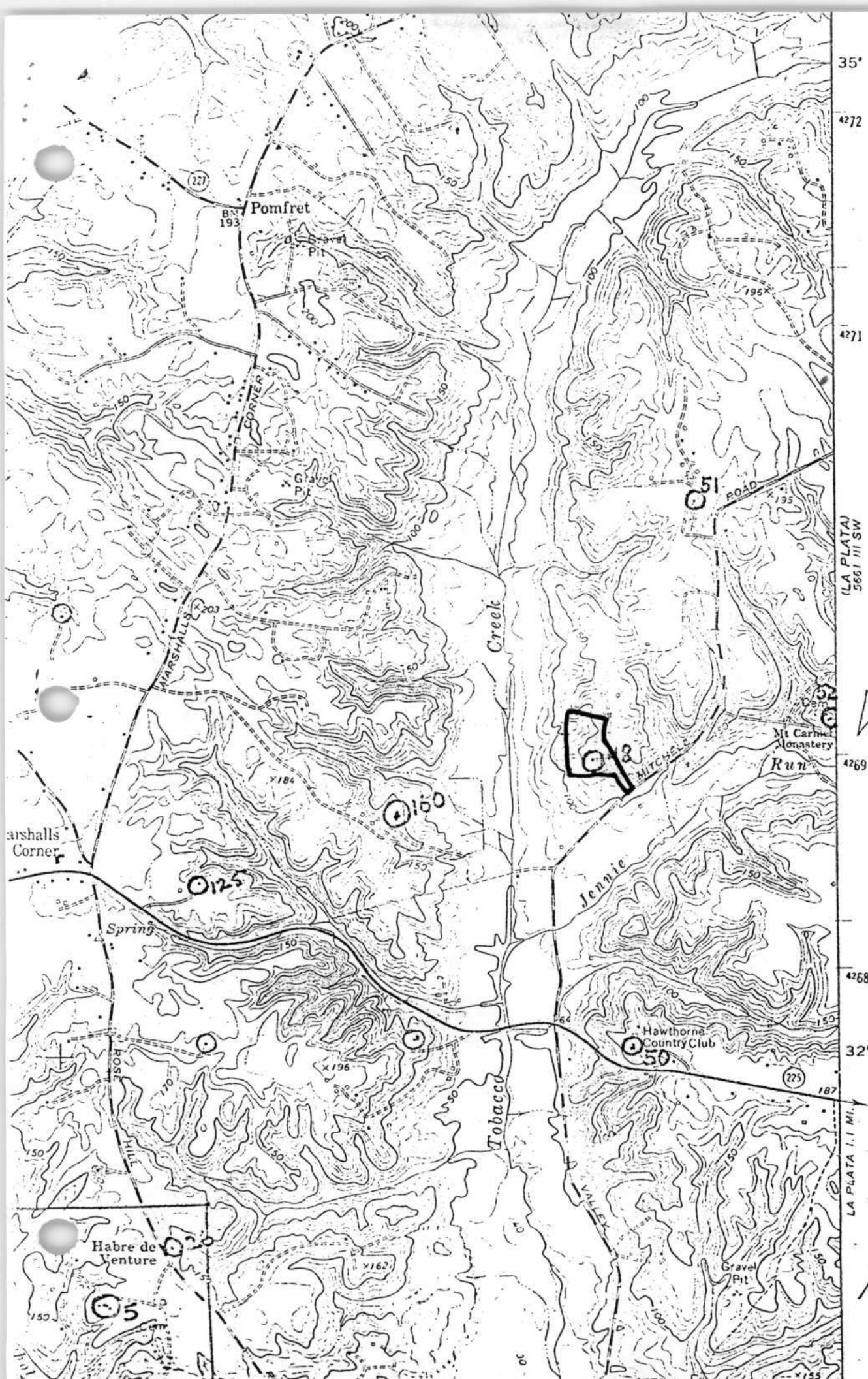


Drawing by J. Richard Rivoire

This front elevation of Linden is a composite of three distinct historical sections: a two-story section on the left (circa 1840), a two-story section in the middle (circa 1810), and a single-story section on the right (circa 1783). The building is constructed of wood siding and has a chimney on the right side. A scale bar indicates 1/4" = 1'-0".

"LINDEN
LAND OF
HUGH
6TH. EL
CHADI





(LA PLATA)
5661 III SW

CH-48

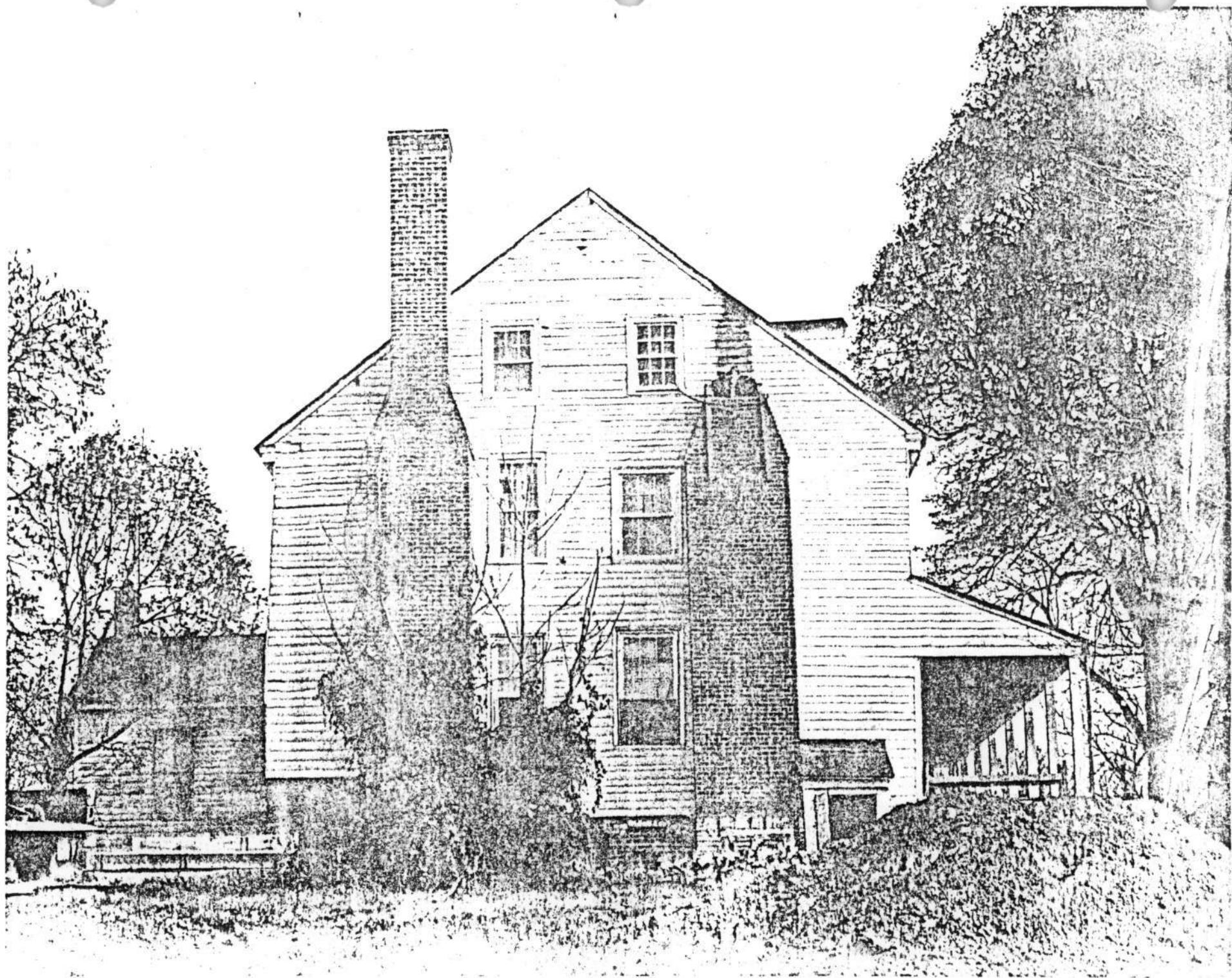
Linden

32'30"

Port
Tobacco
Quad

CH-48





CH-48

CH-48

